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The American Philatelist



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VOL. XXIII

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EDITORIAL

SOCIETY LOYALTY One of the most striking facts that stand out in connection with the long history (as philatelic time goes) of the A. P. S. is the power it has always seemed to have to attach to its service such a goodly percentage of the best blood in American Philately. It is probable that relatively few A. P. S. members, save those whose membership stretches back a good many years, have any vivid realization of the amount of vital energy that has been expended, in the nearly twenty-five years of its existence, in the work of the organization. It is probably the idea of most of those who take only a casual interest in the organization, and have joined more out of sympathy with its general aims than with any idea of taking any particularly active part in the Society's affairs, that the society is a natural and spontaneous growth, quickened in spirit, it is true, by the enthusiasm and vim of its chief workers, but nevertheless in the main a natural phase of the evolution of American Philately. Such a notion does ill justice to the Society. It fails to take into account what has always been the most powerful source of strength the Society possesses, namely, the sentiment of real and unselfish affection for the Society which seems to enter the breasts of the best men in each successive generation of American Philatelists—counting a philatelic generation

as about ten years, in which period of time the active, working personnel of American Philately seems to change almost completely.

This affection for the Society has moved many men, and is moving many men today to give hours and days and weeks of their time to the Society, without any compensation or reward—not even, in many cases, the reward of having their work recognized and appreciated by their fellow collectors. Busy men, whose leisure is scant enough at best, are giving up many of these precious hours in work of whose details and extent the Society at large has little conception—and work that is largely dry, monotonous and laborious.

The amount of labor requisite to keep in apple-pie order all the machinery of the organization is, for a society of this size, stupendous. In almost every step taken by any officer, board or committee, there are certain legal forms that must be observed as carefully as if this corporation were one of purely mercantile extent; certain prescribed steps to be taken that necessitate much correspondence, much filling out of documents, much entering of records. Yet we never lack for capable men who willingly and cheerfully assume these burdens; and assume them, almost invariably, with full knowledge of all the sacrifice of time and leisure it will entail. If details could be

given, if the members at large could know of the mass of correspondence and the amount of real labor over the midnight oil that falls to the lot of some of the officers, boards and committees, that are not popularly supposed to have much to do, it would breed a new and wholesome respect for an organization capable of imbuing its members with such self-sacrificing zeal.

There is never, to the glory of the Society be it said, any lack of volunteers for any special service. Many men who hold no office and belong to no special committee lend valuable and frequent aid to the officers and committees. Little is known of it, the zeal which prompted it is unhonored and unsung, and there is "no money in it"—an effectual refutation of the idea still held by a few obtuse minds, that many of the members are "in the Society" in the hope of notoriety and remuneration of some sort or degree.

The amount of careful, earnest, anxious thought given to various phases of the Society's welfare by a goodly number of its members is perhaps as little understood. No step of importance taken by the Society in recent years—nay, no step, seemingly trivial, but involving the most remote contingent possibilities of importance—has been taken without having previously been turned over in the minds of many men with as much anxious care as if correct judgment on the matter were a point of vital personal import to each. Every move of the Society is zealously guarded and watched. There are a hundred men ready to jump up and protest at the least infraction, real or apparent, of any provision they deem essential to the Society's welfare. No society in the world, we will venture to say, whatever its character or end of being, has so many members in proportion to its total muster who would view with real concern and grief any recession from any of the fundamental ethical principles of the Society.

In this loyalty, in this affection, in this sentiment, if you will, lies the real strength of the Society.

L. G. Q.

A THOUGHT FOR THE TYRO COLLECTOR

It is probably a fact that as a general proposition the adult beginner in stamp collecting is an imitator, or follower, as to methods and aims. This, however, only during the formative period of his experience. With more or less rapidity, according to individual temperament and opportunity for comparison and accumulating, the novice develops an independence, and oftentimes an originality, as to the extent and nature of his philatelic studies and holdings. This both of chance and necessity; the latter referring to the indisputable fact that the great majority of Philately's devotees must count the cost in building up their collection.

Among the early desires on the part of the novice—a desire that never becomes quenched in the heart of many a veteran—is the natural one that his holdings may in time assume the size and importance of the so-called "great collections" of the day.

But with the majority of the vast army of collectors the ambition is of necessity abandoned for financial reasons. So broad, however, is Philately's field of endeavor, and so broadening is philately to the minds of those who earnestly seek its pleasures, that in this abandonment a readjustment of the thought concerning great collections takes place in the minds of the thoughtful. If envy ever gained a lodgement it is preemptorily dispelled. If criticism of any of the constituent parts of the great collections was ever indulged in, it is relegated to the past as being born of misunderstanding.

In lieu of envy and misunderstanding, the great collections become an inspiration to even the most circumscribed collector. Not necessarily the inspiration to literally emulate, that probably being impractical to the great majority. Rather is the inspiration one to urge better, more thorough and more intelligent work along the lines of the relatively minor achievements that are attempted according to temperament, means and opportunity.

Hence the great collections become to

be recognized as a help to the quality and character of the lesser ones. That is, aside from the gratification the former afford their owners, they really are, in a degree, to the philatelic world what the great museums are to the arts and sciences of the world of human endeavor—repositories of detail knowledge, to be drawn on here and there for sectional information according to one's needs.

This last is true to a certain extent even in the case of the great collection that is broken up. Thanks to the philatelic press, we generally know more or less about the lore of a great collection before its disintegration takes place, but when the dissolution has actually occurred, nothing has wholly been lost. Its secretions, if any such remain, simply become distributed, and thereby, in the long run, probably acquire a greater publicity than before.

From this the following thought is evolved for the benefit of the tyro in stamp collecting.

A great collection bears a similar relation to those of average strength that the towering mountain does to the smiling and fertile valleys at its feet—the mountain not only being a guiding land mark, but by the flowing streams that emanate from its snow capped crest the valleys are made to blossom and flourish.

NEVILLE.

however, that as a matter of further semi-official record it would be acceptable to have it reproduced herein.

'RAH! FOR THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

By H. N. Mudge.

Tune: "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the boys are marching."

Listen now! Ye nations all,
To our Philatelic song,
That of A. P. S. shall tell the story true;
The Society so great,
Of a Nation big and strong,
Which for enterprise is known the wide
world through.

CHORUS:

'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! and then Hurrah!
For our glorious A. P. S.;
For it holds in loving thrall
Stamp collectors great and small,
And throughout the world its power is
manifest.

From Atlantic's rugged coast
To Pacific's Golden Gate,
And from Southland's gulf to shining
northern lakes,
Are the mighty bounds from which,
Representing every state,
A. P. S. its worthy membership it takes.

(Chorus)

THE A. P. S. SONG At the Boston convention in 1906, a song, by the author shown below, was dedicated to the American Philatelic Association and published in the American Philatelist of the year mentioned. Since then the song has been sung at conventions and at Branch Society meetings; on which occasions it has seemed to inspire, as was its intent, some little patriotic A. P. S. sentiment and good fellowship.

On the Society's name being changed from "Association" to "Society" it was adapted by its author to the new condition and published in the Official Journal some eighteen months ago. It is thought,

And its members they are true
To Philately's good cause,
Making A. P. S. their ever guiding star;
For it is a tie that binds,
By its strong but simple laws,
That most wonderful and wise in nature
are.

(Chorus)

So from Europe's busy marts,
Round the world to Isles of Spice,
Do we hear admiring Nations boldly say:
"Such as A. P. S. we need,
And we'd give a handsome price
Could we learn the art of building in
such way."

(Chorus)

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE STAMPED ENVELOPES OF THE UNITED STATES.

By E. B. Evans.

A most interesting article in the Year Book of the Society for 1908, upon "Rare United States Envelopes," brought back to my mind attempts that I made some twenty years ago, not only to get together a collection of those envelopes, but (more ambitious still) to compile a catalogue of them upon more or less novel lines. And having been invited by our Secretary to do my duty to the Society, in perhaps the only way open to members at a distance, I thought that a few words upon a subject in which I still feel a great interest might not be unacceptable.

The collection of stamped stationery has, unfortunately, fallen more and more into disrepute of late years; the general collector thinks that stamped envelopes and post cards take up too much space, besides which he has more than enough to occupy his attention in the way of adhesives; while the specialist, who should include all the postal issues of the country of his choice, seems to think it necessary to treat the stamped stationery as a separate subject altogether. Here and there an attempt is made to study the stamps cut from envelopes and wrappers, and even from postcards, rejecting the surrounding paper as superfluous, but it is curious to note that this form of collecting seems to be hardly as popular as that of taking adhesives on the entire envelope; so that we have the strange inconsistency of philatelists rejecting the official paper upon which the stamp has been impressed, and prizing greatly the entirely unofficial paper to which an adhesive has been affixed. I fully acknowledge the interest of adhesive stamps upon the entire cover, with the obliteration complete and the postmarks showing the date of use, but the stamped envelope or card, when used, has all this, and in addition shows the paper, watermark, size, and shape of the article issued by the Post Office. I cannot believe that the collection of stamps cut from envelopes, etc., will ever become very prevalent amongst philatelists, for the reason that, if we consider the question fully, it becomes evident that removing the so-called superfluous paper is the very same thing as clipping the margins from adhesive stamps and removing the perforations in order to get rid of the trouble of perforation varieties.

It is only fair to add that there are certain envelope stamps of Great Britain to which the clipping process may conscientiously be applied—I mean all those which are only impressed to order, upon paper furnished by private persons; in these the stamp alone is official, all the rest, the paper, size, shape, etc., are unofficial, and a single impression upon a piece of paper of any sort is sufficient, though a specialist will endeavor to obtain impressions of all the dies that have been used for each value. The case of the United States envelopes is very different. Here everything is furnished by the Government, special paper, certain colors, sizes and shapes, even though the envelopes are supplied to order, and therefore the whole thing should be collected. The infinite variety of the United States envelopes certainly affords some excuse for endeavoring to reduce a collection to modest dimensions, but on the other hand the great rarity of some of the varieties, and the great difficulty of making even an approximately complete collection of them, should render them especially attractive to the enthusiastic philatelist, who requires a subject that will absorb all his energy and a good deal of his spare cash.

As an outsider I feel a little delicacy about making any remarks upon the envelope dies, but it is permissible to say that those responsible for their production have been singularly unsuccessful, as compared with the engravers of the dies and

manufacturers of the plates for the adhesive stamps. I believe it is correct to say that there are no unintentional varieties of the adhesives of the United States, except the few stamps with inverted centers, while in almost every issue of the envelopes there are varieties of type due to retouching, re-engraving, etc., necessitated apparently by defects in the original dies or in the reproduction of them. The actual causes of their variations are not of quite so much interest to collectors as the results of them, shown in the impressions upon the envelopes, but some knowledge of the method adopted for the production of the working dies might enable us to classify the varieties in some more intelligible fashion than we are able to do at present; for classification of varieties of this nature appears to me to be the one thing required to make them generally interesting.

It is a very difficult task to discover and identify all the minor varieties of type of the early issues, and more difficult still to discover a plan for describing those varieties in such a way as to enable others to identify them; but this has been done to a very large extent. A far greater difficulty, perhaps an impossibility, is to classify all these minor varieties in such a way as to show their relative importance and their connection with one another, and then to arrange them under the varieties of size, paper, etc., of the envelopes and wrappers on which they have been impressed. And this, I think, is what is really wanted, in order to induce, or even to enable the great body of American collectors to take such an interest in their country's stamped envelopes as these envelopes deserve.

I suppose that in classifying things of this nature, the first point to be considered is the stamp, variations in its design, and change in its color; secondly, the paper, its color, and nature; thirdly, the watermark. The first and second affect the stamp itself, in all cases; the third only in the cases in which the watermark shows in the stamp. And thus the collector of envelope stamps (as distinguished from stamped envelopes) encounters a difficulty at the very commencement; if he finds part of the watermark in his stamp, he must surely take notice of it; if he finds another copy without any watermark, is he to consider it a variety? Then, for the collector of entire envelopes, we have fourthly the size of the envelope, fifthly the knife (or shape of the envelope before it is folded); and lastly the gum. That is the order in which I should place them, but opinions may differ upon this.

Returning to the stamp—changes in its design may be considered the most important of all, in principle; but what are we to say about minor varieties of type? What position are we to give them in order to show their importance as compared with varieties of the paper, size, shape, etc., of the envelopes? Take, for example, the Nesbitt issues, the most interesting, I think, of all, but including the most complicated and unaccountable varieties of type. When I tried to study the first issue of these envelopes twenty years ago, all we knew of were the principal types or dies, and the case was simple enough. Now, thanks to more recent research, we know that there are further varieties of almost all of them, numerous varieties of one of them. How are these to be dealt with? There are varieties of the heads and varieties of the frames. Which are to be considered the most important? Are we to arrange them under heads or under frames? And are these varieties of greater or less importance than those of the color of the paper and the size and shape of the envelope?

Mr. Victor M. Berthold, in a book published three years ago, gave most excellent descriptions of the varieties of all the Nesbitt Series of envelopes, but he made no attempt to deal with this question of classification of varieties in accordance with their importance. In his lists he gave each of them a separate number, placing them all on the same level; the result being a catalogue of nearly seven hundred varieties of the Nesbitt issues alone. Do not think that I wish to blame Mr. Berthold for this; the work was necessary to be done, the varieties exist, they could not be better described, but the result is calculated to terrify any collector. Here is the great defect

of almost all the Stamp Catalogues of the present day; we constantly hear that they discourage the collector by their copiousness, but in spite of this there is no sign of a decrease in the popularity of adhesive stamp collecting. Something further perhaps is wanted to restore the collecting of stamped envelopes, wrappers and cards to the position which it once occupied and which it still most fully merits; and one of the things that seems to be most necessary, in the case of these different issues of the United States, is a proper system of classification, which will enable the modest collector to commence by making a kind of skeleton collection, that will be sufficiently representative to be really interesting and scientific as far as it goes, and that can afterwards be filled in with the minor varieties as he is able to get them.

In putting forward this problem as one well worthy of the study of the members of the American Philatelic Society, I have at the same time to confess that I am unable to offer any very practical suggestions as to its solution. A typical example of the matter to be dealt with is the Three Cents of 1853. First of all we have simply a 3c stamp, embossed in red, and that was all that the early collectors looked for, possibly recognizing the fact that the stamp on buff paper was different from that on white. They recognized, however, at an early date that there were some very distinct varieties of type, four of them being described just forty years ago, in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, July 1, 1869, by E. L. Pemberton, who added the fifth type in an article on the same subject in *The Philatelic Journal*, May, 1872.

Here we find the five principal types of that 3c stamp as we know them still, and we have a foundation for our classification. Mr. Berthold adopts this arrangement also, but the question is whether the minor varieties of each of these dies can be further classified. It may be impossible, and in that case we must be content to call them "Var. 1" to "Var. —." But even so, it should be possible to find a system of numbering which would show at a glance that the first thirty items in the list are varieties of Die I, the next seven are varieties of Die II, the next five are varieties of Die III, the next three are varieties of Die IV, and the remaining ninety-one are varieties of Die V; thus pointing out to the collector that he should commence with a single variety of each die, and then go on to get representative specimens of the minor varieties—the most important and marked varieties first if any can be distinguished as such.

The minor varieties of type might be regarded in the same fashion as those of adhesives that vary in type on the same sheet. Thus the five dies of the 3 cents United States envelopes, of 1853, might be held to correspond with the various plates of the "Sydney View" stamps of New South Wales, and the minor varieties of the dies with the varieties on the plates; leaving in both cases the minor varieties to be listed and collected by the specialist alone.

The varieties of paper, size, and shape of the envelopes, seem to require some quite different treatment, to clearly distinguish varieties of this nature from the varieties of type. The question again is, how is this to be done? The answer I leave to some of my fellow members of the American Philatelic Society who want a subject for study.

THE GARTER WATERMARKS ON THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By C. L. Annan.

NOTE—Mr. Annan, in forwarding the following sketch, writes concerning it as follows:

June 30, 1910

Dear Sir:—

I understand that the enclosed article was published by "The Stamp Collector," an English Magazine, early in 1904 through the agency of Mr. B. P. Baldwin, business manager of the Philatelic Press Association, to whom I sent the article for publication. On March 16, 1904, Mr. Baldwin wrote me "As for your article, we only knew recently that any paper had accepted it. We have never heard a line from "The Stamp Collector."

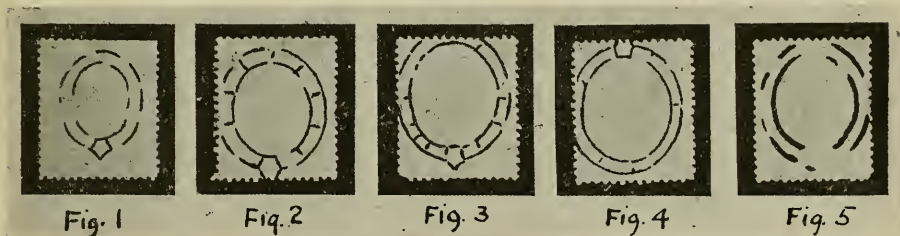
To the young American collector, interested in the stamps of Great Britain, the information given in the article will be of value. Consequently I submit it for re-publication in the American Philatelist, where I may say, modesty aside, it might be well placed.

Inasmuch as, to the best of my knowledge, "The Stamp Collector" was at no expense in securing the article at the time of its production, no injustice will be done anyone and a little useful information may be disseminated by the reprinting.

Yours truly, C. L. ANNAN, No. 1327, A. P. S.

The Garter watermarks are found on the 4d and 8d stamps only of the Great Britain issues. Ewen illustrates them fairly well in a theoretical way, but a multitude of collectors never saw Ewen's Catalogue. The Scott Catalogue watermarks, Nos. 34, 35 and 36 are misleading and inadequate.

The five Garters which Ewen describes are illustrated below:



The cuts show the relative sizes of the watermarks to each other and to the stamps they impress, as well as their average clearness and position.

These cuts were prepared in the following manner: A blue print from the stamp itself as a negative produced its design, cancellation and watermark. The watermark was then clearly lined on the blue print in India ink. From the photograph then taken all the blue lines disappeared, allowing the watermark only to appear on the plate.

Fig. 1 is the small garter of 1855.

Fig. 2 is the medium garter of 1856. These two watermarks are found only on the 4d stamps without corner letters.

Fig. 3 is the large garter of 1857, occurring on 4d stamps with no corner letters, with small corner letters (plates 3 and 4) and with large corner letters (plates 7, 8 and 9).

Fig. 4 is the large garter of 1867, which is simply the large garter of 1857 inverted, that is, the buckle of the garter is at the top of the stamp instead of at the

bottom. 4d plates 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 bear this watermark in the regular printing though it has at times been inverted by mistake.

Fig. 5 is the large garter of 1872, the lines of which are heavier than those of the earlier garters. This is found on the 4d stamps of 1872 and 1876 (plates 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17), and on the 8d stamp of 1876.

As a freak in printing all the garter watermarks have been inverted on most varieties of the stamps bearing them.

The above cuts were produced from stamps designated in the Scott Catalogue by number, as follows:

Fig. 1 from stamp No. 23. Fig. 2 from stamp No. 25. Fig. 3 from stamp No. 26. Fig. 4 from stamp No. 36, plate 11. Fig. 5 from stamp No. 69, plate 16.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF PHILATELY.

By L. G. Dorpat.

Philately, the science that deals with all kinds of postage stamps, their history, use and classification, or—as some would have it—the hobby of collecting postage stamps, is not confined to any one country, people or language. If we look at the membership lists in our last A. P. S. Year Book, we find there in the very names of the members various nationalities betrayed. There are the English King and Miller and the German Koenig and Mueller, and Japanese Kobayagawa and the Turkish Yaremdji. We have members not only in the United States, but also in the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, China, the Columbian Republic, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, England, France, Germany, &c. &c. And as it is with the A. P. S., so it is with most philatelic societies that are of any importance, they unite members from various nationalities, and their ties reach beyond the limits of their home countries.

England got the first postage stamp proper in 1840, and in England philately has an old home, where now it has risen to its highest development and honor. There also we find an ever increasing number of collectors, stamp societies and publishers of stamp journals and books treating of stamps. There royalty, in the person of the English King, has identified itself with the cause, and philately has received recognition as a science and is treated as such by a great many. No wonder that there we find some of the best philatelic scholars and writers, and that England is occupying a leading position among philatelists of the world, especially in regard to philatelic publications.

It is but natural that the many British Colonies, who are all in more or less close connection with the mother-country, should learn from those that remained at home, and by lively correspondence keep in touch with their sentiments and pursuits.

Yet there are parts of the world in which English influence is rather weak, if noticeable at all. Right across the Channel there is France, then Spain, Germany, Holland, Italy, Belgium, Scandinavia, Russia and so forth, countries the peoples of which speak their own languages, make their own fashions and set their own standards. But in none of them do we find philately neglected. They all have their stamps, their collectors, their philatelic societies and their philatelic publications.

France, for instance, is supposed to have, in the person of Count Phillip of Ferrari (Renotier), the collector with the greatest and most valuable collection in the world. Then, too, France has its stamp-bourse, an original open-air institution of world-wide fame, its Catalogue Official and a considerable number of innovations of its own, as the coining of the words "Philately," "Timbrophily," "Timbrology."

Germany, the home of the erudite, is by no means behind its neighbors, and has for many years been leading in the collecting and tabulating all kinds of philatelic publications in any language whatever. There, too, nearly every school-boy is a

stamp collector, and the German Government has taken the lead in establishing the national museum, with a national stamp collection, at Berlin. Among German collectors we find some excellent students, exact methods and a wide-spread international exchange. The German philatelic publications are of the best.

There is hardly a European country that has not its philatelic publication, society and, at times, its stamp exhibition. To state in detail what all has been done for philately in Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy—not to speak of Austria, Russia and Spain—would be a considerable task and would fill quite a book. Let us mention in this connection only the one name "Moens."

More and more do we find that the countries of Europe recognize stamp collecting as a factor that cannot any longer be neglected. In some instances this has led to deplorable occurrences, such as the sale of cancelled remainders and the production of unnecessary stamp issues. In other instances it has led to highly gratifying results, such as the opening of official archives to philatelic students and the government co-operation in the publication of philatelic hand-books. Some governments have granted philatelic meetings or exhibitions the issue of a special postal card or the use of a special postmark.

As European civilization, custom and usage has spread over Asia, Africa, Oceanica and the Americas; as one country after the other is drawn into the Universal Postal Union which originated in Europe; as members of the European peoples may be found in all extra-European countries; so philately has been carried along, not only to Australia and Japan (which both have their philatelic publications), but to a great many of the lesser islands as well. Islands that have perhaps less than a hundred European inhabitants are sure to have one or more philatelists among them.

North America, particularly the United States, with a population derived from all the corners of the earth, is an ideal country for philately to flourish. By the official language and the large number of British descendants and immigrants, by friendship and commerce, we are so closely connected with England that we cannot fail to come under English influence. We have, however, the German, the Frenchman, the Spaniard and the Scandinavian, the Italian and the Russian as well, even the Japanese and the Turk, the Greek and the Chinese, who all have made their home in this country, and who all help in their way to build it up and to shape its institutions. Thus we find in the United States the most natural location for a sort of international clearing house for philately, if anything of that sort be needed.

The office of the A. P. S. International Secretary may be considered as *prima facie* evidence that the A. P. S. has to some extent recognized its opportunities and duties in this respect. The friendly greetings exchanged between the A. P. S. and other foreign philatelic societies are another evidence and admission of foreign members is a third.

As the postal institution itself, with the Universal Postal Union and the postage stamp that prepay at a small cost letters and parcels from any part of the world to any other part, tend to bring nationalities together, to stimulate interchange of ideas, goods and friendship, thus philately also tends to the same end; and the more the human family becomes united, the more will it cling to that which united it. The means for better acquaintance, for mutual profit and enjoyment will not easily be cast away.

Thus the international character of philately is one of the strongest assurances for its stability. Even a war between nations will not be able to wipe it out, but on the contrary may help to stimulate it the more. It is not a rare occurrence to see stamp collectors, who may abhor war for the simple selfish reason that it is apt to multiply provisional issues of stamps that may be hard to get, eagerly watch the developments between far away countries on account of the philatelic changes they might bring about.

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312 1902 \$2.00 blue	\$1.75	\$1.40
311 1902 \$1.00 black	.40	.18
310 1902 50c orange	.18	.08
292 1898 \$1.00 Omaha	\$1.50	.90
292 1848 \$1.00 Omaha mint	\$2.50	\$1.50
291 1898 50c Omaha	.35	.20
277 1895 \$2.00 blue	\$2.00	\$1.75
276 1845 \$1.00 black	.50	.20
275 1895 50c orange	.18	.09
240 1893 50c Columbian	.50	.28
238 1893 15c Columbian	.30	.16
228 1890 30c black	.10	.05
189 1879 15c orange	.20	.10
162 1873 12c violet	.50	.28
153 1870 24c purple	\$1.50	.75
135 1870 2c brown grilled	.18	.10
121 1869 30c blue and carmine	\$3.00	\$1.50
100 1867 30c orange, 9x13	\$4.00	\$1.95
78 1862 24c lilac	.60	.30
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